and development of Homoeopathy in the country:—

1. Constitution of a Central Council of Homoeopathy under the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973 to regulate homoeopathic education and practice in the country.

2. Establishment of a Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy to initiate, aid, develop and coordinate scientific research in different aspects of Homoeopathic system of medicine.

3. Establishment of a National Institute of Homoeopathy at Calcutta as a premier institution in the field of Homoeopathy to provide for under-graduate and post-graduate study in Homoeopathy, research and medical services/care etc. keeping in view the long-term goal of meeting the requirements of homoeopathic trained medical personnel in the country to take charge of health care delivery, research and teaching at the highest standard.

4. Establishment of a Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory at Ghaziabad to function as a standard-setting-cum-drug testing laboratory at national level and for evolving standards for inclusion in the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India and Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeial Codex, drug testing for the purposes of Drugs and Cosmetics Act in relation to Homoeopathy.

5. Establishment of a Homoeopathic Wing in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to monitor implementation of the Schemes in Homoeopathy.

6. Constitution of a Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia Committee to lay down principles and standards for preparation of homoeopathic drugs and test of identity, quality and purity of homoeopathic drugs.

7. Constitution of an Advisory Committee on Homoeopathy to advise the Ministry on various matters on policy in the field of Homoeopathy.

8. Grant of financial assistances to the tune of Rs. 1.60 lakhs to Homoeopathic Colleges run by voluntary agencies and others for purchase of specified laboratory equipments and for setting up of book banks.

Disapproval for inclusion of Bodo words in multilingual Bodo dictionary

1842. DR. NAGEN SAIKIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have disapproved the proposal for inclusion of the Assamese meanings of the Bodo words in the multilingual Bodo dictionary; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

Computerised data of National Highway

1843. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that data on road conditions of entire National Highways has now been made available on computer; and

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) Against the total length of 32,138 km of National Highways, data has been computerised for a length of 31,700 km.

(b) Data computerised is as under:

(1) State, (2) NH No., (3) Kilometerage and distance, (4) Horizontal curves, (5) Land use details, (6) Junction details, (7) Category of pavement widths, (8) Pavement surface type, (9) Pavement condition, (10) Cumulative rise and fall, and (11) Roughness as was measured.

नवोदय विद्यालय में योग्य अध्यापकों की कमी

1844. **श्री अजीत जोगी** : क्या **मानव संसाधन विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नवोदय विद्यालयों में अध्यापकों की कमी है और योग्य अध्यापक वर्तमान निबंधनों व शर्तों पर कार्यभार ग्रहण करने को तैयार नहीं हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो नवोदय विद्यालयों को उत्तम शिक्षा के केन्द्र बनाने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं या उठाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में शिक्षा और संस्कृति विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एल० पी० साही) : (क) और (ख) इस तथ्य को ध्यान में रखते हुये कि अधिकांश नवोदय विद्यालय दूरवर्ती ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्थित हैं और कि शिक्षक आरम्भ में मात्र प्रतिनियुक्ति के आधार पर भर्ती किये जा रहे हैं, अतः योग्य शिक्षकों की अपेक्षित संख्या में कुछ कमियां हमारे नोटिस में आई हैं । तथापि, योग्य शिक्षकों की तदर्थ नियुक्ति तथा शिक्षकों को प्रोत्साहन देने सहित हर सम्भव तत्काल उपचारात्मक उपाय यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये किये जा रहे हैं कि बच्चों के लिये उचित शिक्षा प्रदान करने के लिये ज्यादा से ज्यादा अध्यापन पद भरे जाएं । इसके साथ ही, एक दूसरे को प्रभावित करने वाले शिक्षण पर बल देने के साथ, तथा अच्छी पुस्तकालय की पुस्तकों, विज्ञान किटों, पठन सामग्री आदि के जरिये चुनिन्दा प्रधानाचार्यों तथा शिक्षकों के लिये उपयुक्त प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुस्थापन पाठ्यक्रमों का आयोजन करके अध्यापन की गुणवत्ता में और सुधार किया जाना है ।

Static Birth Rate

1845. SHRI AJIT P. K. JOGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in certain States the birth rate has remained static since early forties inspite of money, men and material poured into the family welfare programme;

(b) whether it is a fact that it was around 38.8 per thousand in Uttar Pradesh in 1941 and is almost the same now;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the death rate in the State has declined from 26.1 per thousand in 1941 to 17 8 to-date;

(d) in what manner these figures compare with those for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(e) what special efforts are proposed to be made by these States to alter this position; and

(f) what are the salient features of the new programme initiated by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The estimates of Birth Rates are available from the office of Registrar General, India which are Census-based as well as Sample Registration System—based. A comparison of estimates to Birth Rates for the decade 1941—51 with latest available estimates of Sample Registration System for the year 1986 show a declining trend among major States.